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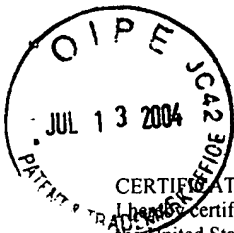
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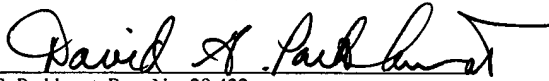
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

SYED HOSSAINY ET AL.

Serial No. 09/925,046

Filed: August 8, 2001

For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
IMPROVED STENT RETENTION

Examiner: Bradford C. Pantuck

Group Art Unit 3731

Docket No. ACS 54307 (2256P)

July 7, 2004

Los Angeles, California 90045

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APPEAL BRIEF

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Dear Sir:

A Notice of Appeal from the Office Action of January 27, 2004 and from the
Advisory Action of April 28, 2004 was filed on May 7, 2004. The two month deadline
from the Notice of appeal date is July 7, 2004, and this Appeal Brief is being filed within
the term provided as permitted under 37 C.F.R. § 1.192(a).

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS, INC. This application was originally assigned by the inventors, SYED HOSSAINY and DARYUSH MIRZAEI to ADVANCED CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS, INC., by an assignment executed July 23, 2001 and August 6, 2001, which was recorded by the Patent Office on August 8, 2001, beginning at reel 012076, frame 0641.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

This patent application has 18 pending claims. Of the originally filed 66 claims, Claims 15-56, 58, 61, and 62-66 were canceled. Pending Claims 1-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 were finally rejected in an Office Action dated January 27, 2004, and were rejected in the Advisory Action of April 28, 2004.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Amendment of March 25, 2004 in response to the final Office Action dated January 27, 2004, was not entered, according to the grounds in the Advisory Action that the amendments were not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal. Previously, Claims 15-56 and

65-66 were cancelled in the amendment and response of June 16, 2003, in reply to a restriction requirement in the Office Action dated May 21, 2003. Claims 1-14, 57-60 and 62 were amended, and Claims 59, 61 and 63-64 were cancelled in the amendment filed November 4, 2003, in response to the Office Action dated August 4, 2003.

V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Appellant's invention comprises an implantable medical device, such as a stent, including asperities or grooves located on the side of the implantable medical device that comes in contact with a balloon of a balloon catheter for delivering the medical device, resulting in increased frictional contact and interference between the medical device and the balloon. This increased frictional contact and interference between the implantable medical device and the balloon provides for improved retention of the implantable medical device on the balloon when a balloon catheter and implantable medical device are manipulated through a patient's vessels to a desired location for implantation in a body lumen of the patient.

The implantable medical device of the invention is generally depicted in Figs. 1-4. As is recited in Claim 1, the implantable medical device includes a **stent** (10) having an **inner surface** (314) and an **outer surface** (312), shown in Figs. 6A-6E, and a plurality of **asperities** (314) formed on the **inner surface** (314) of the **stent** (10), the **asperities** (314) being formed of at least one of **protrusions** (316) and **indentations** (317), as is described in the specification at page 9, lines 25-27, and page 11, lines 1-14.

As is recited in Claim 2, shown in Figs. 6A to 6E, and described at page 11, lines 1-14, the protrusions and indentations can have a shape selected from the group of shapes consisting of **rounded** (318), **pointed** (319) and **rectangular** (315) **shapes**.

As is recited in Claim 3, shown in Figs. 7A to 7E, and described at page 11, lines 15-21, the **asperities** (314) can have **material** (401) deposited on the area of the **inner surface** (314) of the **stent** (10) that is roughened.

As is recited in Claim 4 and described in the specification from page 13, line 1, to page 14, line 22, the **asperities** (314) can be formed on an area of the stent wherein material has been selectively etched from the stent.

As is recited in Claim 5 and described in the specification from page 4, line 14, to page 5, line 5, the **asperities** (314) can be formed on substantially the entire **inner surface** (314) of the **stent** (10).

As is recited in Claim 6, illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9, and described in the specification at page 12, lines 10-22, the **stent** (10) can include **first and second ends** (425, 430) and the **asperities** (314) are formed on a portion of the **inner surface** (314) of the **stent** (10) adjacent the **first and second ends** (425, 430) such that a middle portion of the **inner surface** (314) of the **stent** (10) is smooth.

Referring to the specification at page 9, line 25, to page 10, line 15, as is recited in Claim 7, the **roughened portion** (314) has a roughness factor greater than 40 nm; and as is recited in Claim 8, the **asperities** (314) can have a roughness factor greater than 100 nm.

As is illustrated in Figs. 7A-7E, described in the specification at page 11, lines 15-21, and recited in Claim 9, the medical device further includes a **layer of non-thrombogenic material** (401) formed only on the **inner surface** (314) of the **stent** (10).

Referring to Figs. 11A, 11B, 12A and 12B, and described at page 18, line 3, to page 19, line 26, as is recited in Claim 10, the stent can include a **wall** (580) having a selected thickness (560, 574) defined by the **inner** (314) and **outer** (312) **surfaces** of the **stent** (10), and wherein the **asperities** (314) are formed on at least one **region** (574) where the **wall** (580) is thinner than the selected thickness. As is recited in Claim 11, the medical device may include a **groove** (574) in the inner surface.

As is recited in Claim 12, and described in the specification from page 4, line 14, to page 5, line 5, the **asperities** (314) can cover substantially the entire **inner surface** (314) of the **stent** (10).

As is recited in Claim 13, illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9, and described in the specification at page 12, lines 10-22, the **stent** (10) can include **first and second ends** (425, 430) and the **asperities** (314) cover selected regions adjacent the **first and second ends** (425, 430) the stent also having a middle portion that is substantially smooth.

As is recited in Claim 14, and described in the specification at page 11, lines 19-21, the medical device can also include a **friction increasing coating layer** (401) formed on the **inner surface** (314) of the **stent** (10).

As is recited in Claim 57, referring to Figs. 1-4, and the specification at page 4, lines 14-20, page lines 13-21, and from page 8, line 1, to page 11, line 21, the invention provides for a **balloon expandable stent** (10) adapted to be mounted on an expandable

balloon (18) of a **stent delivery catheter (12)** for deployment in a patient's vasculature. The **balloon expandable stent (10)** includes a body portion having an **inner surface (314)** and an **outer surface (312)**, shown in Figs. 6A-6E, an **asperity (314)** formed on a selected portion of the **inner surface (314)** of the body portion, the **asperity (314)** being formed of at least one of **protrusions (316)** and **indentations (317)**, and a **coating (401)** of a bio-compatible material applied only to the **inner surface (314)** of the body portion over the **asperity (314)** prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature.

As is recited in Claim 58, referring to Figs. 1-4, and the specification at page 4, lines 14-20, page lines 13-21, and from page 8, line 1, to page 11, line 21, the invention provides for a **balloon expandable stent (10)** adapted to be mounted on an expandable **balloon (18)** of a **stent delivery catheter (12)** for deployment in a patient's vasculature. The **balloon expandable stent (10)** includes a body portion formed from a **tubular member** (Figs. 11A and 11B), the body portion having an **inner surface (314)** and an **outer surface (312)**, shown in Figs. 6A-6E, with a plurality of **asperities (314)** formed on a selected region of the **inner surface (314)** of the body portion, the **asperities (314)** being formed of at least one of **protrusions (316)** and **indentations (317)**, and a **coating (401)** of a material applied over the **asperities (314)** prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature for providing reduced interaction between the **asperities (314)** and fluid flow in a body lumen.

As is recited in Claim 60, referring to Figs. 1-4, and the specification at page 4, lines 14-20, page lines 13-21, and from page 8, line 1, to page 11, line 21, the invention provides for a combination of an expandable **balloon (18)** of a **stent delivery catheter**

(12) and a **balloon expandable stent** (10) mounted on the expandable **balloon** (18), the **expandable stent** (10) having a body portion with an **inner surface** (314) and an **outer surface** (312), shown in Figs. 7A-7E, with the improvement of a plurality of **asperities** (314) formed on the **inner surface** (314) of the body portion, the **asperities** (314) being formed of at least one of **protrusions** (316) and **indentations** (317), wherein the **asperities** (314) have a roughness factor greater than 40 nm; and a **coating of a material** (401) applied over the **asperities** (314), the **coating** (401) providing reduced interaction between the **asperities** (314) and fluid flow in a body lumen.

Referring to Figs. 1-4, and the specification at page 4, lines 14-20, page lines 13-21, and from page 8, line 1, to page 11, line 21, as is recited in Claim 62, the invention provides for a combination of an expandable **balloon** (18) of a **stent delivery catheter** (12) and a **balloon expandable stent** (10) mounted on the expandable **balloon** (18), the **expandable stent** (10) having a body portion with an **inner surface** (314) and an **outer surface** (312), shown in Figs. 7A-7E, with the improvement of a **friction increasing coating** (401) formed on a selected area of the **inner surface** (314) of the body portion, the selected area of the **inner surface** (314) having a roughness factor greater than 40 nm.

VI. ISSUES ON APPEAL

A. THE EXAMINER'S REJECTIONS

In the final Office Action of January 27, 2004, Claims 1-7, 9, 10, 12-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) on the grounds of anticipation by U.S.

Patent No. 6,190,404 to Palmaz et al. Claim 1 recites "a plurality of asperities formed on the inner surface of the stent, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations ." Independent Claim 57 similarly recites "an asperity formed on a selected portion of the inner surface of the body portion, the asperity being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations." Independent Claim 58 similarly recites "a plurality of asperities formed on a selected region of the inner surface of the body portion, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations." Independent Claim 60 similarly recites "a plurality of asperities formed on the inner surface of the body portion, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations ." The Examiner contended that Fig. 8 and column 5, lines 1-8 of Palmaz et al. discloses an implantable medical device having a body portion and a roughened area on the inner surface of the body portion, and that the word "asperity" is defined as "roughness or harshness, as of a surface." The Examiner indicated that in Palmaz et al., the inner surface can be considered to have either indentations or projections, and that the plurality of grooves on the inner surface, as shown in Figs. 9-15 in Palmaz et al., cause the inner surface to be rough.

Regarding independent Claim 62, which recites "a friction increasing coating formed on a selected area of the inner surface of the body portion, the selected area of the inner surface having a roughness factor greater than 40 nm," the Examiner indicated that at column 6, lines 52-58, Palmaz discloses coating the inner surface of a stent, and that the mention of intended use in Claim 62 carries no weight in the absence of any distinguishing structure. Also regarding Claims 7, 60 and 62, the Examiner cited Palmaz

et al. as disclosing a "roughness factor" greater than 40 nm. The Examiner indicated that a stent with grooves in it as Palmaz et al. discloses, must have a roughness factor greater than 40 nm, which was indicated in the specification as being typically the upper limit of roughness for polished stent surfaces.

Claim 8 was also rejected as being obvious from Palmaz et al. under 35 U.S.C. §103. Claim 8 recites "the asperities have a roughness factor greater than 100 nm." The Examiner indicated that a stent with grooves in it as Palmaz et al. discloses, must have a roughness factor greater than 40 nm, which was indicated in the specification as being typically the upper limit of roughness for polished stent surfaces. The Examiner further indicated the stent of Palmaz et al. has significant grooves, and because the difference between 40 nm and 100 nm was considered to be "minute" by the Examiner, the Examiner concluded that the interior of the stent of Palmaz et al. would be significantly rougher than a polished metal surface with a roughness of 40 nm. Further, the Examiner argued that Palmaz et al. disclosed the "same grooves" as the present application.

B. THE ISSUES FOR DETERMINATION

In view of the Examiner's rejections, Appellant respectfully submits that the issues on appeal are as follows:

- 1) Whether the disclosure of grooves on the inner surface of the stent of Palmaz et al. anticipate the claimed asperity or plurality of asperities formed on the inner surface of the stent, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations, as recited in Claims 1, 57, 58, 60, under 35 U.S.C. §102(e), or renders obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103

asperities having a roughness factor greater than 100 nm, as recited in Claim 8?

2) Whether in Claim 62 the claimed friction increasing coating formed on a selected area of the inner surface of the body portion of the stent, with the selected area of the inner surface having a roughness factor greater than 40 nm, is anticipated from the disclosure of grooves on the inner surface of the stent of Palmaz et al., under 35 U.S.C. §102(e)?

VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-14, 57, 58 and 60 stand or fall together. Independent Claim 62 should be considered separately.

VIII. ARGUMENTS

A. THE REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1-14, 57, 58 AND 60 AS ANTICIPATED

Regarding the rejection of Claims 1-14, 57, 58 and 60, it is respectfully submitted that the disclosure of grooves on the inner surface of the stent of Palmaz et al. does not anticipate the claimed asperity or plurality of asperities formed on the inner surface of the stent, the asperity or asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations, as recited in independent Claims 1, 57, 58, 60, under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

1. PALMAZ ET AL. DOES NOT DISCLOSE PROTRUSIONS

In the final Office Action of January 27, 2004, the Examiner contended that Fig. 8 and column 5, lines 1-8 of Palmaz et al. disclose an implantable medical device having a body portion and a roughened area on the inner surface of the body portion. The Examiner also argued that in Palmaz et al., the inner surface can be considered to have either indentations or projections, and that the plurality of grooves on the inner surface, as shown in Figs. 9-15 in Palmaz et al., cause the inner surface to be rough. The Examiner's position is incorrect, because Palmaz et al. does not disclose "projections" on the inner surface of the stent.

The grooves 400 disclosed in Palmaz et al. are defined at column 5, lines 4-9, as "a channel or depression; a notch or a V-shaped or rounded indentation; or a scratch, or a mark, having been made with something sharp or jagged." Referring to Figs. 9-16 of Palmaz et al., only "indentations" in the inner surface 301 are shown. There are no "projections" shown in the Palmaz et al. patent drawings, only indentations. There is no structure projecting radially inwardly from inner surface 301 in any of the Palmaz et al. drawings. Thus, on this ground alone, the rejection of Claims 1-14, 57, 58 and 60 as anticipated by Palmaz et al. under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) should be reversed.

2. APPELLANT'S POSITION IS SUPPORTED BY

INTRINSIC EVIDENCE

Appellant's position is further supported by intrinsic evidence by reference to dictionary definitions and by reference to the specification of the pending application. The definition of "groove" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit

attached) is "a long narrow channel or depression," which matches the depiction of grooves in Figs. 8, 15 and 16 of Palmaz. The definition of "indentation" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit attached) is "a recess in a surface," and the definition of "recess" is "indentation, cleft." The definition of "protrusion" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit attached) is "something ... that protrudes," and the definition of "protrude" is "to cause to project or stick out." Fig. 5 of the present application illustrates a two dimensional outline of a surface having asperities with protrusions 211 and indentations 212 having profile departures from a centerline 214. As is explained in the specification at page 10, lines 3-15, over a three dimensional area of roughness, the roughness is evaluated as the surface height Z of each point relative to the mean plane of the centerline 214. It should be clear from Fig. 5 that the asperities according to the invention are points of protrusions or indentations, that can have various shapes, as described at page 11, lines 1-14, and shown in Figs. 6A-6E, providing roughness to the inner surface of a stent, not grooves, or long channels or depressions, as disclosed in Palmaz et al. It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. discloses only grooves, or long channels or depressions, and does not teach, disclose or suggest the claimed asperities formed by protrusions or indentations as defined in the application, and that Claims 1-14, 57, 58 and 60 are not anticipated by the disclosure of grooves, or long channels or depressions, in Palmaz et al.

B. THE REJECTION OF CLAIM 8 AS OBVIOUS

Regarding the rejection of Claim 8 as being obvious from Palmaz et al., the Examiner indicated that a stent with grooves in it as Palmaz et al. discloses, must have a roughness factor greater than 40 nm, which was indicated in the specification as being typically the upper limit of roughness for polished stent surfaces. The Examiner argued that Palmaz et al. disclosed the "same grooves" as the present application. However, as noted above, the present application does not disclose or claim "grooves" as disclosed in Palmaz et al. It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. discloses only grooves, or long channels or depressions, and does not teach, disclose or suggest the claimed asperities formed by protrusions or indentations as defined in the application, and that Claim 8 is not rendered obvious from the disclosure of grooves, or long channels or depressions, in Palmaz et al.

C. THE REJECTION OF CLAIM 62 AS ANTICIPATED

Regarding independent Claim 62, the Examiner indicated that at column 6, lines 52-58, Palmaz discloses coating the inner surface of a stent. However, this section states that the portion of the inner surface which has not been provided with a groove or grooves may be coated. Since the grooves in Palmaz et al. are provided for migration of cells, filling the grooves with a coating would be counter to the teaching of Palmaz et al., and Palmaz et al. makes it clear that the grooves are not intended to be provided with a coating. Claim 62 recites "a friction increasing coating formed on a selected area of the inner surface of the body portion, the selected area of the inner surface having a


roughness factor greater than 40 nm." Since the Examiner indicated that the grooves of Palmaz et al. provided roughness, it is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. does not teach, disclose or suggest providing a coating on a selected area of roughness, as is claimed, and that Palmaz et al. therefore does not anticipate Claim 62.

IX. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is submitted that the present invention as claimed is not anticipated or rendered obvious from Palmaz et al., and that the Examiner's rejections of Claims 1-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 were therefore erroneous. Appellant respectfully requests reversal of the rejection of Claims 1-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62.

Respectfully submitted,

FULWIDER PATTON LEE & UTECHT, LLP

By: 
David G. Parkhurst
Reg. No. 29,422

DGP/rvw

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Exhibit 1: U.S. Patent No. 6,190,404 (Palmaz et al.)

Exhibit 2: Excerpts from Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary

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X. APPENDIX

CLAIMS ON APPEAL:

Claim 1. An implantable medical device, comprising:
a stent having an inner surface and an outer surface; and
a plurality of asperities formed on the inner surface of the stent, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations.

Claim 2. The medical device of claim 1, wherein the protrusions and indentations have a shape selected from the group of shapes consisting of rounded, pointed and rectangular shapes.

Claim 3. The medical device of claim 2, wherein the asperities comprise material deposited on the area of the inner surface of the stent that is roughened.

Claim 4. The medical device of claim 1, wherein the asperities are formed on an area of the stent wherein material has been selectively etched from the stent.

Claim 5. The medical device of claim 1, wherein the asperities are formed on substantially the entire inner surface of the stent.

Claim 6. The medical device of claim 1, wherein the stent includes first and second ends and the asperities are formed on a portion of the inner surface of the stent adjacent the first and second ends such that a middle portion of the inner surface of the stent is smooth.

Claim 7. The medical device of claim 1, wherein the asperities have a roughness factor greater than 40 nm.

Claim 8. The medical device of claim 1, wherein the asperities have a roughness factor greater than 100 nm.

Claim 9. The medical device of claim 1, further comprising a layer of non-thrombogenic material formed only on the inner surface of the stent.

Claim 10. The medical device of claim 1, wherein the stent includes a wall having a selected thickness defined by the inner and outer surfaces of the stent, and wherein the asperities are formed on at least one region where the wall is thinner than the selected thickness.

Claim 11. The medical device of claim 10, further including a groove in the inner surface.

Claim 12. The medical device of claim 10, wherein the asperities cover substantially the entire inner surface of the stent.

Claim 13. The medical device of claim 10, wherein the stent further includes a first end and a second end, and wherein the asperities cover selected regions adjacent the first and second ends, the stent also having a middle portion that is substantially smooth.

Claim 14. The medical device of claim 10, further comprising a friction increasing coating layer formed on the inner surface of the stent.

Claim 57. A balloon expandable stent adapted to be mounted on an expandable balloon of a stent delivery catheter for deployment in a patient's vasculature, the balloon expandable stent comprising:

a body portion having an inner surface and an outer surface;
an asperity formed on a selected portion of the inner surface of the body portion,
the asperity being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations; and
a coating of a bio-compatible material applied only to the inner surface of the body
portion over the asperity prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature.

Claim 58. A balloon expandable stent adapted to be mounted on an expandable
balloon of a stent delivery catheter for deployment in a patient's vasculature, the balloon
expandable stent comprising:

a body portion formed from a tubular member, the body portion having an inner
surface and an outer surface;

a plurality of asperities formed on a selected region of the inner surface of the
body portion, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations;
and

a coating of a material applied over the asperities prior to deployment in the
patient's vasculature for providing reduced interaction between the asperities and fluid
flow in a body lumen.

Claim 60. In a combination of an expandable balloon of a stent delivery catheter
and a balloon expandable stent mounted on the expandable balloon, the expandable stent
having a body portion with an inner surface and an outer surface, the improvement
comprising:

a plurality of asperities formed on the inner surface of the body portion, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations, wherein the asperities have a roughness factor greater than 40 nm; and

a coating of a material applied over the asperities, the coating providing reduced interaction between the asperities and fluid flow in a body lumen.

Claim 62. In a combination of an expandable balloon of a stent delivery catheter and a balloon expandable stent mounted on the expandable balloon, the expandable stent having a body portion with an inner surface and an outer surface, the improvement comprising:

a friction increasing coating formed on a selected area of the inner surface of the body portion, the selected area of the inner surface having a roughness factor greater than 40 nm.

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Dictionary

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Th

Dict

grisly ● grouch

gris-ly \griz-lē\ *adj* **gris-li-er**; **-est** [ME, fr. OE *grislic*, fr. *gris-* (akin to OE *grisan* to fear); akin to OHG *grisenlih* terrible] 1: inspiring horror or intense fear: **FORBIDDING** (houses that were dark and ~ under the blank, cold sky — D. H. Lawrence) 2: inspiring disgust or distaste (a ~ account of the fire) — **gris-li-ness** *n*

grist \grist\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *grist*; akin to OE *grindan* to grind] 1: a grain or a batch of grain for grinding 2: the product obtained from a grist of grain including the flour or meal and the grain offals 3: a required or usual amount 4: matter of interest or value forming the basis of a story or analysis 5: something turned to advantage — used esp. in the phrase *grist for one's mill*

grist-le \griz-lē\ *n* [ME *gristil*, fr. OE *gristle*; akin to MLG *gristel* gristle]; **CARTILAGE** broadly: tough cartilaginous, tendinous, or fibrous matter esp. in table meats

gris-tly \griz-(ə)-lē\ *adj* **gris-tli-er**; **-est**: consisting of or containing gristle (~ steak) — **gris-tli-ness** *n*

grist-mill \grist-mil\ *n*: a mill for grinding grain

grit \grit\ *n* [ME *grete*, fr. OE *grēot*; akin to OHG *grioz* sand, L *furfur* bran, Gk *chrōs* skin] 1: a obs: SAND, GRAVEL 2: a hard sharp granule (as of sand); also: material (as many abrasives) composed of such granules 3: any of several sandstones 4: the structure of a stone that adapts it to grinding 5: firmness of mind or spirit: unyielding courage in the face of hardship or danger **syn** see **FORTITUDE** **ant** **faintheartedness**

grit *vb* **grit-ted**; **grit-ting** *vi*: to give forth a grating sound ~ *vt*: to cover or spread with grit; **esp**: to smooth (as marble) by means of a coarse abrasive 2: to cause (as one's teeth) to grind or grate

grith \grith\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. ON, security]: peace, security, or sanctuary imposed or guaranteed in early medieval England under various special conditions

grits \grits\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [ME *gryt*, fr. OE *grytt*; akin to OE *grēol*]: coarsely ground hulled grain; **specif**: **HOMINY GRITS**

grit-ty \grit-(ə)-lē\ *adj* **grit-ti-er**; **-est**: 1: containing or resembling grit 2: courageously persistent: **PLUCKY** — **grit-ti-ly** \grit-(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **grit-ti-ness** \grit-(ə)-nəs\ *n*

grizzle \griz-lē\ *n* [ME *grisel*, *adj.*, gray, fr. MF, fr. *gris*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *gris* gray] 1: **archaic**: gray hair 2: a: a roan coat pattern or color b: a gray or roan animal

grizzle *vb* **grizzled**; **grizzling** \griz-(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vi*: to make grayish ~ *vt*: to become grayish

grizzled \griz-lē\ *adj*: sprinkled or streaked with gray: **GRAY-ING** (a beard)

grizz-ly \griz-lē\ *adj* **griz-zli-er**; **-est**: somewhat gray: **GRIZZLED**

grizzly *var* of **GRISLY**

grizzly bear *n*: a very large powerful typically brownish yellow bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of the uplands of western N. America — called also **grizzly**

gro *abbr* **gross**

groan \grōn\ *vb* [ME *grōnen*, fr. OE *grōnian*; akin to OHG *grinan* to growl] *vi*: 1: to utter a deep moan indicative of pain, grief, or annoyance 2: to make a harsh sound (as of creaking) under sudden or prolonged strain ~ *vt*: to utter or express with groaning — **groan** *n* — **groan-er** *n*

groat \grōt\ *n* [ME *grotes*, pl., fr. OE *grotan*; akin to OE *grēol*] 1: *usu* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: hulled grain broken into fragments larger than grits 2: a grain (as of oats) exclusive of the hull

groat *n* [ME *groot*, fr. MD]: an old British coin worth four pennies

grocer \grō-sər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *grossier* wholesaler, fr. *gros* coarse, *wholesale* — more at **GROSS**]: a dealer in staple foodstuffs, household supplies, and usu. meats, produce, and dairy products

grocer's itch *n*: an itching dermatitis that results from prolonged contact with some mites (esp. family *Acaridae*), their products, or materials (as feeds) infested with them

grocery \grōs-(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ceries** 1: *pl*: commodities sold by a grocer — *usu.* *sing.* in Brit. usage 2: a grocer's store

grog \græg\ *n* [Old Grog, nickname of Edward Vernon †1757 E admiral responsible for diluting the sailors' rum] 1: alcoholic liquor; **specif**: liquor (as rum) cut with water and now often served hot with lemon juice and sugar sometimes added 2: refractory materials (as crushed pottery and firebricks) used in the manufacture of refractory products (as crucibles) to reduce shrinkage in drying and firing

grog-gy \græg-gē\ *adj* **grog-gi-er**; **-est** [grog]: weak and unsteady on the feet or in action — **grog-gi-ly** \græg-gē-lē\ *adv* — **grog-gi-ness** \græg-gē-nəs\ *n*

gro-grain \græg-rām, -græg-\ *n* [MF *gros grain* coarse texture]: a coarse loosely woven fabric of silk, silk and mohair, or silk and wool — compare **GROSGRAIN**

grog-shop \græg-shāp\ *n*, *chiefly* *Brit*: a usu. low-class barroom

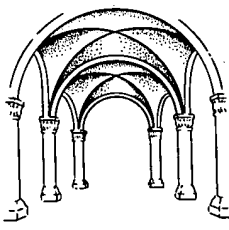
groin \groin\ *n* [alter. of ME *grynde*, fr. OE, abyss; akin to OE *grund* ground] 1: the fold or depression marking the juncture of the lower abdomen and the inner part of the thigh; also: the region of this line 2: a: the projecting curved line along which two intersecting vaults meet b: a rib that covers this edge 3: a rigid structure built out from a shore to protect the shore from erosion, to trap sand, or to direct a current for scouring a channel

groin *vi*: to build or equip with groins

groin-met \grām-ət, -grām-\ *n* [perh. fr. obs. F *gornette* curb of a bridle] 1: a flexible loop that serves as a fastening, support, or reinforcement 2: an eyelet of



grizzly bear



groin 2a

firm material to strengthen or protect an opening or to insulate or protect something passed through it

grom-well \grām-wel, -wəl\ *n* [ME *gromil*, fr. MF]: any of a genus (*Lithospermum*) of plants of the boraginaceae family having polished white stony nutlets

groom \grüm, -grüm\ *n* [ME *grom*] 1: **archaic**: MAN, FELLOW 2: a (1) **archaic**: MANSERVANT (2) one of several officers of the English royal household b: a man or boy in charge of the feeding, conditioning, and stabling of horses 3: **BRIDEGROOM**

groom *vi*: 1: to clean and care for (as a horse) 2: to make neat or attractive (an impeccably ~ed woman) 3: to get into readiness for a specific objective: **PREPARE** (being ~ed as a presidential candidate) ~ *vt*: to groom oneself

groom-er \grü-mər\ *n*: one who grooms (as dogs)

grooms-man \grümz-mən, -grümz-\ *n*: a male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding

groove \grüv\ *n* [ME *groof*; akin to OE *grafan* to dig — more at **GRAVE**] 1: a: a long narrow channel or depression b: the indentation on the bottom of a piece of type between the feet 2: a: a fixed routine: **RUT** b: a situation suited to one's abilities or interests: **NICHE** 3: top form (a great talker when he is in the ~) 4: the line or course to follow for best results (his every pitch was right in the ~) 5: an enjoyable or exciting experience

groove *vb* **grooved**; **grooving** *vi*: 1: to make a groove in b: to join by a groove 2: a: to enjoy appreciatively (~s exciting experiences) b: to excite pleasantly (grooving their minds with cannabis — Stephen Nemo) ~ *vt*: 1: to become joined or fitted by a groove 2: to form a groove 3: to enjoy oneself intensely 4: to interact harmoniously (contemporary minds and rock ~ together — Benjamin DeMott) — **groover** *n*

groovy \grü-vē\ *adj* **groov-i-er**; **-est**: MARVELOUS, WONDERFUL, EXCELLENT (felt that this poetry was interesting, enjoyable, not to mention — R. M. Muccigrosso)

grope \gröp\ *vb* **groped**; **groping** [ME *gropen*, fr. OE *grāpian*; akin to IE *grāp* to seize] *vi*: 1: to feel about blindly or uncertainly in search (groped for the light switch) 2: to look for something blindly or uncertainly (groping for the right words) 3: to feel one's way ~ *vt*: 1: to pass the hands over (the person of another) for the sake of sexual pleasure 2: to find (as one's way) by groping — **grope** *n* — **groper** *n*

gros-beak \grös-bēk\ *n* [part trans. of F *grosbec*, fr. *gros* thick, *bec* beak]: any of several finches of Europe or America having large stout conical bills

gro-schen \grō-shən, -grō-\ *n*, *pl* **groschen** [G] — see **schilling** at **MONEY** table

gros-grain \grō-grān\ *n* [F *gros grain* coarse texture]: a strong close-woven corded fabric *usu.* of silk or rayon and often with cotton filler — compare **GROGRAM**

gross \grōs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *gros* thick, coarse, fr. L *grossus*] 1: **archaic**: immediately obvious b: (1) glaringly noticeable *usu.* (2) because of inexcusable badness or objectionableness (~ error); (3) OUT-AND-OUT, UTTER (~ injustice) c: visible without the aid of a microscope 2: a: BIG, BULKY: *esp.* excessively fat b: growing or spreading with excessive luxuriance 3: a: of, relating to, or dealing with general aspects or broad distinctions b: consisting of an overall total exclusive of deductions (~ income) — compare **NET** 4: made up of material or perceptible elements: **CORPOREAL** (the ~er part of human nature) 5: **archaic**: not fastidious in taste: **UNDISCRIMINATING** 6: deficient in knowledge: **IGNORANT**, **UNTUTORED** 7: a: coarse in nature or behavior: **UNREFINED** b: gravely deficient in civility or decency: crudely vulgar (metaphorically) c: a scatological rather than a pornographic impropriety (Aldous Huxley) **syn** 1 see **COARSE** **ADJ** delicate, dainty, ethereal 2 see **FLAGRANT** — **gross-ly** *adv* — **gross-ness** *n*

gross *n* 1: *obs*: AMOUNT, SUM 2: an overall total exclusive of deductions

gross *vi*: to earn or bring in (an overall total) exclusive of deductions (as for taxes or expenses) — **gross-er** *n*

gross *n*, *pl* **gross** [ME *groce*, fr. MF *grosse*, fr. fem. of *gros*]: aggregate of 12 dozen things (~ of pencils)

gross anatomy *n*: a branch of anatomy that deals with the macroscopic structure of tissues and organs

gross national product *n*: the total value of the goods and services produced in a nation during a specified period (as a year)

gros-sular \grās(h)-ə-lər, -grās-yə-\ *n*, [NL *Grossularia*, genus name of the gooseberry]: **GROSSULARITE**

gros-su-lar-ite \lə-rī-tē\ *n* [G *grossularit*, fr. NL *Grossularia*]: colorless or green, yellow, brown, or red garnet $Ca_2Al_2(SiO_6)_2$

grosz \grōsh\ *n*, *pl* **gro-szy** \grō-shē\ [Pol] — see **zloty** at **MONEY** table

grot \grät\ *n* [MF *grotte*, fr. It *grotta*]: **GROTTO**

gro-tesque \grō-tesk\ *n* [MF & OIt; MF, fr. OIt (*pittura*) *grotesca*, lit., cave painting, fem. of *grotesco* of a cave, fr. *grotta*] 1: a style of decorative art characterized by fanciful or fantastic human and animal forms often interwoven with foliage or small figures that may distort the natural into absurdity, ugliness, or caricature b: a piece of work in this style 2: one that is grotesque 3: **SANSEKRIF**

grotesque *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of grotesque: as a: FANCIFUL, BIZARRE b: absurdly incongruous: departing markedly from the natural, the expected, or the typical **syn** see **FANTASTIC** — **grotesque-ly** *adv* — **grotesque-ness** *n*

gro-tes-que-rie also **gro-tes-que-ry** \grō-tes-ka-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** *-erie* *-erie* 1: something that is grotesque 2: the quality or state of being grotesque: **GROTESQUENESS**

grot-to \grät-(ə)-tō\ *n*, *pl* **grottoes** also **grottos** [It *grotta*, fr. L *crypta* cavern, crypt] 1: CAVE 2: an artificial recess or structure made to resemble a natural cave

grouch \grauçh\ *n* [prob. alter. of *grutch* (grudge)] 1: a: a bad temper b: GRUDGE, COMPLAINT (never nursed a ~ five years — W. A. White) 2: an habitually irritable or complaining person: **GRUMBLER** — **grouch** *vi*

grouchy \gru-çi\ *adj*: **PEEVISH** — **grouchy-ly** *adv*

ground \graund\ *n*: 1: the surface of the earth 2: the body of water after brewing (a complaint) — **condition** (2) **area**: **BACKGROUN** a: the surface pose (parade) ing to a house in or as if in t (covered a lot of soil c: rock driven 6 a: the earth b: common return potential c: offense utilizing the ground up tom: THOROUGH sary or tolerable (Newsweek) (the program ne ground vi 1: vide a reason o change may be fundamentals c: restrict to the g rationally to the g : to have a groum a grounder ground past of: ground ball n: ground ground bass n: constantly changi ground-cher-ry the nightshade fa fruit of this plant ground cloth n: section (as of a slo ground cover n: 12 a: a planting place of turf b: a ground crew n: t service an airplane ground-effect ma of air as if the vehi short distances tha by a cushion of air ground-er \grain-c ground fir n: a c alpinum) having a s ground floor n: tl the ground — comp ground glass n: g etching or abrading ground-hog \grau groundhog Day n: mid-is frightened t February 2 that tr smy or an early spr ground-ling \grain- ments of a field of l itch n: an i point of entrance int ground ivy n: a trs aves and blue-purple ground-less \grain- (fears) — ground- ground-ling \grain- it of an Elizabethan : one that lives or w ground loop n: a sh in the ground in landi ground-mass \grain(of porphyry in which ground meristem n: mning after differenti ground-nut \grain(d) able tuberous roots; e (tuberosa) with pinnate past flowers b: the i and-out \grain-ds each a batter is put ou ground pine n: 1: a rous odor 2: any anatum and L. compa mages: GROUND FIR ground plan n: 1: a pl man an elevation 2: a and rent n: the rent mng ground rule n: 1: a sp eir field, court, or co : selecting a superint ground-see \grain(d)-s fr. ground ground any of a large 8 yellow flower hea

justified or excused : INEXCUSABLE 2 : incapable of being protected against physical attack — *in-de-fen-si-bil-i-ty* \-fən(t)-sə-'bil-ət-ē n — *in-de-fen-si-bly* \-fən(t)-sə-'bil-ē adv
in-de-fin-able \-fī-nə-'bəl adj : incapable of being precisely described or analyzed — *in-de-fin-abil-i-ty* \-fī-nə-'bil-ət-ē n — *in-de-fin-ably* \-bly adv
in-def-i-nite \-in-'def-(ə)'nə-t adj [L *indefinitus*, fr. *in-* + *definitus* definite] : not definite as a : typically designating an unidentified or not immediately identifiable person or thing (the ~ articles a and an) b : not precise : VAGUE c : having no exact limits — *in-def-i-nite-ly* \-fī-nə-'bil-ət-ē adv — *in-def-i-nite-ness* n
indefinite integral n : a function whose derivative is a given function

in-de-his-cent \-in-'di-'his-'nt adj : remaining closed at maturity (as fruits) — *in-de-his-cence* \-n(t)s n
in-del-i-ble \-in-'del-ə-'bəl adj [ML *indelibilis*, alter. of L *indelebilis*, fr. *in-* + *delere* to delete] 1 : that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased 2 : making marks that cannot easily be removed (as pencil) — *in-del-i-bil-i-ty* \-in-'del-ə-'bil-ət-ē n — *in-del-i-bly* \-in-'del-ə-'bly adv

in-del-i-ca-cy \-kə-'sē n 1 : the quality or state of being indelicate 2 : something that is indelicate
in-del-i-cate \-in-'del-i-'kət adj : not delicate : a (1) : lacking in or offending against propriety : IMPROPER a (2) : verging on the indecent : COARSE b : marked by a lack of feeling for the sensibilities of others : TACTLESS *syn* see INDECOROUS *ant* delicate, refined — *in-del-i-cate-ly* \-in-'del-i-'kət-ē adv — *in-del-i-cate-ness* n
in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion \-in-'dem-nə-'fī-'kā-shən n 1 a : the action of indemnifying b : the condition of being indemnified 2 : INDEMNITY 2b

in-dem-ni-fy \-in-'dem-nə-'fī vt : *fy-ing* [L *indemnitas* unharmed, fr. *in-* + *dammum* damage] 1 : to secure against hurt, loss, or damage 2 : to make compensation to for incurred hurt, loss, or damage *syn* see PAY — *in-dem-ni-fy-er* \-fī-(ə)-r n
in-dem-ni-ty \-in-'dem-nə-'tē n pl -ties 1 a : security against hurt, loss, or damage b : exemption from incurred penalties or liabilities 2 a : INDEMNIFICATION 1 b : something that indemnifies

in-de-mon-stra-ble \-in-'di-'mān(t)-strə-'bəl, \-in-'dem-ən-'strə-'bəl adj : incapable of being demonstrated : not subject to proof — *in-de-mon-stra-bly* \-bly adv
in-dene \-in-'den n [ISV, fr. *indole*] : a liquid hydrocarbon C₈H₈ obtained from coal tar and used esp. in making resins
in-dent \-in-'dent vt [ME *indenten*, fr. MF *enderter*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *dent* tooth, fr. L *dens* — more at TOOTH] vt 1 a : to cut or otherwise divide (a document carrying two or more copies) to produce sections with irregular edges that can be matched for authentication b : to draw up (as a deed) in two or more exactly corresponding copies 2 a : to notch the edge of : make jagged b : to cut into for the purpose of mortising or dovetailing 3 : INDENTURE 4 : to set (as a line of a paragraph) in from the margin 5 : to join together by or as if by mortises or dovetails 6 chiefly *Brit* : to order by an indent ~ vt 1 obs : to make a formal or express agreement 2 : to form an indentation 3 chiefly *Brit* : to make out an indent for something — *in-dent-er* n — *indent* on 1

in-dent \-in-'dent vt 1 a : INDENTURE 1 b : a certificate issued by the U.S. as the close of the American Revolution for the principal or interest on the public debt 2 chiefly *Brit* : a : an official requisition b : a purchase order for goods esp. when sent from a foreign country 3 : INDENTURE
in-dent \-in-'dent vt [ME *enden*, fr. *en-* + *dent* to dent] 1 : to force inward so as to form a depression 2 : to form a dent in — *in-dent-er* n

in-dent \-in-'dent n : INDENTATION
in-denta-tion \-in-'den-tā-'shən n 1 a : an angular cut in an edge : NOTCH b : a recess in a surface 2 : the action of indenting 3 : the condition of being indented 3 : DENT 4 : INDENTURE 2b
in-denta-tion \-in-'den-tā-'shən n 1 archaic : INDENTATION 1 2 : the action of indenting : the condition of being indented 3 : the blank space produced by indenting
in-denture \-in-'den-cher n 1 a (1) : a document or a section of a document that is indented (2) : a formal or official document usu. executed in two or more copies (3) : a contract binding one person to work for another for a given period of time — usu. used in pl. b : a formal certificate (as an inventory or voucher) prepared for purposes of control c : a document stating the terms under which a security (as a bond) is issued 2 : INDENTATION 1 3 : *in-dent* : DENT

in-denture vt *in-dentured*; *in-dent-tur-ing* \-den-'ch-(ə)-rɪŋ 1 : to bind (as an apprentice) by indentures 2 archaic : to make a dent in
indentured servant n : a person who binds himself by indentures to work for another for a specified time esp. in return for payment of his travel expenses and maintenance

in-de-pen-dence \-in-'də-'pen-dən(t)s n 1 : the quality or state of being independent : FREEDOM 2 archaic : COMPETENCE 1
Independence Day n : a day set aside for public celebration of an anniversary connected with the beginnings of national independence, specif : July 4 observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. in commemoration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776

in-de-pen-dency \-in-'də-'pen-dən-sē n 1 : INDEPENDENCE 1 2 : the Independent polity or movement 3 : an independent political unit
in-de-pen-dent \-in-'də-'pen-dənt adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not allied with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not depending (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ of his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

working for a living (a man of ~ means) d (1) : refusing to accept help from or to be under obligation to others (2) : showing a desire for freedom (an ~ manner) e (1) : having linear independence (an ~ set of vectors) (2) : having the property that the joint probability (as of events or samples) or the joint probability density function (as of random variables) equals the product of the probabilities or probability density functions of separate occurrence 2 *cap* : of or relating to the Independents 3 a : MAIN 5 (the ~ clause) b : neither deducible from nor incompatible with another statement (~ postulates) *syn* see FREE *ant* dependent
in-de-pen-dent-ly adv

independent n 1 *cap* : a sectarian of an English religious movement for congregational autonomy originating in the late 16th century, giving rise to Congregationalists, Baptists, and Friends, and forming one of the major political groupings of the period of Cromwell 2 : one that is independent; *esp. often cap* : one that is not bound by or definitively committed to a political party
independent assortment n : formation of combinations of chromosomes in meiosis with one of each diploid pair of homologous chromosomes passing at random into each gamete independently of each other pair; *also* : the similar process when genes on different pairs of homologous chromosomes are considered

independent variable n : a mathematical variable whose value determines that of one or more other variables in a function (in $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$, x and y are independent variables)
in-depth \-in-'depθ- adj : COMPREHENSIVE, THOROUGH (an ~ study)
in-de-scrib-able \-in-'di-'skri-'bə-'bəl adj 1 : that cannot be described (an ~ sensation) 2 : surpassing description (~ joy) — *in-de-scrib-able-ness* n — *in-de-scrib-ably* \-bly adv

in-de-struc-tible \-in-'strək-'tə-'bəl adj [prob. fr. LL *indestructibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *destructus*, pp. of *destruere* to tear down — more at DESTROY] : not destructible — *in-de-struc-ti-bil-i-ty* \-strək-'tə-'bil-ət-ē n — *in-de-struc-ti-bil-ity* \-strək-'tə-'bil-ət-ē n — *in-de-struc-ti-bly* \-bly adv
in-de-ter-min-able \-in-'di-'tərm-(ə)'nə-'bəl adj 1 : incapable of being definitely decided or settled 2 : incapable of being definitely fixed or ascertained — *in-de-ter-min-able-ness* n — *in-de-ter-min-ably* \-bly adv

in-de-ter-mi-na-cy \-in-'tərm-(ə)'nə-'sē n : the quality or state of being indeterminate
indeterminacy principle n : UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE
in-de-ter-mi-nate \-in-'di-'tərm-(ə)'nə-t adj [ME *indeterminat*, fr. LL *indeterminatus*, fr. L *in-* + *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare* to determine] 1 a : not definitely or precisely determined or fixed : VAGUE b : not known in advance c : not leading to a definite end or result 2 : having an infinite number of solutions (a system of ~ equations) 3 : being one of the seven undefined mathematical expressions

$$0, \infty, -\infty, 0, 1^-, 0^+, \infty^-, \infty^+$$

4 : RACEMOSE — *in-de-ter-mi-nate-ly* adv — *in-de-ter-mi-nate-ness* n — *in-de-ter-mi-nat-ion* \-tərm-'nā-'shən n
in-de-ter-min-ism \-in-'tərm-'niz-əm n 1 a : a theory that the will is free and that deliberate choice and actions are not determined by or predictable from antecedent causes b : a theory that holds that not every event has a cause 2 : the quality or state of being indeterminate; *esp* : UNPREDICTABILITY — *in-de-ter-min-ist* \-in-'tərm-(ə)'nist n — *in-de-ter-min-is-tic* \-in-'tərm-'nis-tik adj
index \-in-'deks n, pl *in-dex-es* or *in-dices* \-dɪ-'sēz [L *index*, fr. *indicare* to indicate] 1 : a list (as of bibliographical information or citations to a body of literature) arranged usu. in alphabetical order of some specified datum (as author, subject, or keyword) as : a : a list of items (as topics or names) treated in a printed work that gives for each item the page number where it may be found b : THUMB INDEX c : a bibliographical analysis of groups of publications that is usu. published periodically 2 a : a device (as the pointer on a scale or the gnomon of a sundial) that serves to indicate a value or quantity b : something (as a physical feature or a mode of expression) that points toward a particular fact or conclusion (the fertility of the land is an ~ of the country's wealth) 3 : a list of restricted or prohibited material; *specif.* *cap* Roman Catholics by the church authorities 4 *pl* *usu* *indices* : a number or symbol or expression (as an exponent) associated with another to indicate a mathematical operation to be performed or to locate use or position in an arrangement (the *indices* 2 and 3 determine the element a_{23} in the second row and third column of a note or paragraph — called also *first*) 5 a : a ratio or other number or measure (as of a condition, property, or phenomenon); *specif.* anatomical structure b : the ratio of one dimension of a thing (as an *dek-si-kal*) adj

index vt 1 a : to provide with an index b : to list in an index 2 : to serve as an index of ~ vt : to index something — *in-dex-er* n
index finger n : FOREFINGER
index fossil n : a fossil usu. with a narrow time range and wide spatial distribution that is used in the identification of related geological formations

index number n : a number used to indicate change in magnitude (as of cost or price) as compared with the magnitude at some specified time usu. taken as 100

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 u loot a foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

prothoracic gland • proven

prothoracic gland *n*: one of a pair of thoracic endocrine organs in some insects that control molting

prothorax \('prō-'thō(ə)r-aks, -'thō(ə)r-\ *n* [NL *prothorac-*, *prothorax*, fr. *pro-* + *thorax*]: the anterior segment of the thorax of an insect — see *INSECT* illustration

prothrombin \('prō-'thrām-bən\ *n* [ISV]: a plasma protein produced in the liver in the presence of vitamin K and converted into thrombin in the clotting of blood

protist \('prōt-'st, 'prō-'tist\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *protistos* very first, primal, fr. superl. of *protos* first — more at *PROT-*]: any of a kingdom or other group (Protista) of unicellular or acellular organisms comprising bacteria, protozoans, various algae and fungi, and sometimes viruses — *protista* \('prō-'tis-tā\ *adj* or *n*

protium \('prōt-'ē-əm, 'prō-'shē-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *protos* first]: the ordinary light hydrogen isotope of atomic mass 1

proto- — see *PROT-*

proto-col \('prōt-'ō-kōl, -'kōl, -'kāl, -'kāl\ *n* [MF *prothocole*, fr. ML *protocollum*, fr. LGk *protokollon* first sheet of a papyrus roll bearing data of manufacture, fr. Gk *prot-* + *pro-* + *kollan* to glue together, fr. *kolla* glue; akin to MD *helen* to glue] 1: an original draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction 2 *a*: a preliminary memorandum often formulated and signed by diplomatic negotiators as a basis for a final convention or treaty *b*: the records or minutes of a diplomatic conference or congress that show officially the agreements arrived at by the negotiators 3: a code prescribing strict adherence to correct etiquette and precedence (as in diplomatic exchange and in the military services) 4: the plan of a scientific experiment or treatment

proto-derm \('prōt-'ō-dərm\ *n* [ISV]: DERMATOGEN — *proto-dermal* \('prōt-'ō-dər-māl\ *adj*

proto-galaxy \('prōt-'ō-gal-ək-sē-\ *n*: a hypothetical cloud of gas believed to have condensed into stars and formed the galaxies

proto-his-tory \('his-(ə)-rē-\ *n* [ISV]: the study of man in the times that immediately antedate recorded history — *proto-his-torian* \('his-'tōr-ē-ən, -'tōr-\ *n* — *proto-his-tor-ic* \-'tōr-ik, -'tār-\ *adj*

proto-hu-man \-'hyū-mən, -'yū-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling an early primitive human or a manlike primate — *protohuman* *n*

proto-lan-guage \('prōt-'ō-lan-'gwij\ *n*: an assumed or recorded ancestral language

proto-lith-ic \('prōt-'ō-'lith-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to the earliest period of the Stone Age: EOLITHIC

proto-martyr \('prōt-'ō-märt-ər-\ *n* [ME *prothomartir*, fr. MF, fr. LL *protomartyr*, fr. LGk *protomartyr*, *protomartyr*, fr. Gk *prot-* + *martyr*, *martyr* martyr]: the first martyr in a cause or region

proton \('prō-'tān\ *n* [Gk *prōton*, neut. of *protos* first — more at *PROT-*]: an elementary particle that is identical with the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, that along with neutrons is a constituent of all other atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.672×10^{-24} gram — *proton-ic* \('prō-'tān-ik\ *adj*

proton-ate \('prōt-'ō-nāt\ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing *vt*: to add a proton to ~ *vi*: to acquire an additional proton — *proton-ation* \('prōt-'ō-nā-shən\ *n*

protonema \('prōt-'ō-nē-mā\ *n*, *pl* -nē-mā-ta \-'nē-mōt-ə, -'nem-ot-\ [NL *protonema*, *protonema*, fr. *prot-* + Gk *nēma* thread — more at *NEMAT-*]: the primary usu. filamentous thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses and in some liverworts comparable to the prothallium in ferns — *protonemal* \-'nē-māl\ *adj* — *protonematal* \-'nē-māt-əl, -'nem-ot-əl\ *adj*

protonotary apostolic or prothonotary apostolic *n*, *pl* *protonotaries apostolic or prothonotaries apostolic*: a priest of the chief college of the papal curia who keeps records of consistories and canonizations and signs papal bulls; also: an honorary member of this college

proton-syn-chro-tron \('prō-'tān-'sīn-k(r)-trān, -'sīn-\ *n*: a synchrotron in which protons are accelerated by means of frequency modulation of the radio-frequency accelerating voltage so that they have energies of billions of electron volts

protonymph \('prōt-'ō-nīm(p)-\ *n*: any of various acarids in their first developmental stage — *protonymphal* \('prōt-'ō-nīm(p)-fəl\ *adj*

protopathic \('prōt-'ō-'path-ik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. MGk *protopathēs* affected first, fr. Gk *prot-* + *pathos* experience, suffering — more at *PATHOS*]: of, relating to, or being cutaneous sensory reception responsive only to rather gross stimuli

protophloem \-'flō-ēm\ *n*: the first-formed phloem that develops from procambium, consists of narrow thin-walled cells capable of a limited amount of stretching, and is usu. associated with a region of rapid growth

protoplanet \('prōt-'ō-'plan-ēt\ *n*: a hypothetical whirling gaseous mass within a giant cloud of gas and dust that rotates around a sun and is believed to give rise to a planet

protoplasm \('prōt-'ō-'plaz-əm\ *n* [G *protoplasma*, fr. *prot-* + NL *plasma*]: 1: the organized colloidal complex of organic and inorganic substances (as proteins and water) that constitutes the living nucleus, cytoplasm, plastids, and mitochondria of the cell and is regarded as the only form of matter in which the vital phenomena are manifested 2: CYTOPLASM — *protoplas-mic* \('prōt-'ō-'plaz-mik\ *adj*

protoplast \('prōt-'ō-'plast\ *n* [MF *protoplaste*, fr. LL *protoplastus* first man, fr. Gk *protoplastos* first formed, fr. *prot-* + *plastos* formed, fr. *plassein* to mold — more at *PLASTER*] 1: one that is formed first: PROTOTYPE 2 *a*: the nucleus, cytoplasm, and plasma membrane of a cell constituting a living unit distinct from inert walls and inclusions *b*: ENERGID — *protoplast-ic* \('prōt-'ō-'plas-tik\ *adj*

protoporphyrin \('prōt-'ō-'pōr-f(ə)-rən\ *n* [ISV]: a purple porphyrin acid $C_{24}H_{24}N_4O_4$ obtained from heme or heme by removal of bound iron

protoplanet \('prōt-'ō-'stār\ *n*: a hypothetical cloud of dust and atoms in space believed to develop into a star

pro-to-stele \('prōt-'ō-'stēl, 'prōt-'ō-'stē-lē\ *n*: a stele forming a solid rod with the phloem surrounding the xylem — *pro-to-stele* \('prōt-'ō-'stē-lē\ *adj*

pro-to-troph \('prōt-'ō-'trōf, -'trāf\ *n* [back-formation fr. *prototrophic*]: a prototrophic individual

pro-to-trophic \('prōt-'ō-'trōf-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: deriving nutriment from inorganic sources — *pro-to-trophy* \('prōt-'ō-'trōf-ē-\ *n*

pro-to-ty-p-al \('prōt-'ō-'ti-pāl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a prototype: ARCHETYPAL

pro-to-ty-pe \('prōt-'ō-'tip\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *prototypon*, fr. neut. of *prototipos* archetypal, fr. *prot-* + *typos* type] 1: an original model on which something is patterned: ARCHETYPE 2: an individual that exhibits the essential features of a later type 3: a standard or typical example 4: a first full-scale and usu. functional form of a new type or design of a construction (as an airplane)

pro-to-ty-p-i-cal \('prōt-'ō-'tip-i-kāl\ *also* *pro-to-ty-p-ic* \-'ik\ *adj*: PROTOTYPAL — *pro-to-ty-p-i-cal-ly* \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

pro-to-xy-lem \('prōt-'ō-'zi-lēm, -'lem\ *n*: the first-formed xylem developing from procambium and consisting of narrow cells with annular, spiral, or scalariform wall thickenings

pro-to-zo-al \('prōt-'ō-'zō-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to protozoans

pro-to-zo-an \-'zō-ən\ *n* [NL *Protozoa*, phylum name, fr. *prot-* + *zoa*]: any of a phylum or subkingdom (Protozoa) of minute protoplasmic acellular or unicellular animals which have varied morphology and physiology and often complex life cycles which are represented in almost every kind of habitat, and some of which are serious parasites of man and domestic animals — *protozoan* \('prōt-'ō-'zō-ən\ *n*

pro-to-zo-ol-og-y \-'zō-'āl-ə-jē, -'zā-'wāl-\ *n* [NL *Protozoa* + ISV *-logy*]: a branch of zoology dealing with protozoans — *pro-to-zo-ol-og-i-cal* \-'zō-'āl-i-kāl\ *adj* — *pro-to-zo-ol-og-ist* \-'zō-'āl-i-kāl-'zā-'wāl-\ *n*

pro-to-zo-on \-'zō-'ān\ *n*, *pl* -zoa \-'zō-ə\ [NL, fr. sing. of *Protozoa*]: PROTOZOAN

pro-tract \('prō-'trakt, 'p(r)-\ *vi* [L *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere*, to draw forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *trahere* to draw — more at *PRO-*, *DRAW*] 1 *archaic*: DELAY, DEFER 2: to prolong in time or space 3: to lay down the lines and angles of with scale and protractor 4: to extend forward or outward *syn* see *EXTEND* *ant* *curtail* — *pro-tract-ive* \-'trak-tiv\ *adj*

protracted meeting *n*: a revival meeting extending over a period of time

pro-trac-tile \-'trak-tīl, -'tīl\ *adj* [L *protractus*]: capable of thrusting out (~ jaws)

pro-trac-tion \('trak-shən\ *n* [LL *protraction*, *protractio* drawing out, fr. *protractus*] 1: the act of protracting: the state of being protracted 2: the drawing to scale of an area of land

pro-trac-tor \-'trak-tər\ *n* 1 *a*: one that protracts, prolongs, delays *b*: a muscle that extends a part 2: an instrument that is used for laying down and measuring angles in drawing and plotting

pro-trep-tic \('prō-'trep-tik\ *n* [LL *protrepticus* hortatory, encouraging, fr. Gk *protrepikos*, fr. *protrephein* to turn forward, urge on, *pro-* + *trepein* to turn — more at *TROPE*]: an utterance (as speech) designed to instruct and persuade — *protreptic* *adj*

pro-trude \('prō-'trūd\ *vb* *pro-truded*; *pro-truding* [L *protrudere*, fr. *pro-* + *trudere* to thrust — more at *THREAT*] *vi* 1 *archaic*: thrust forward 2: to cause to project or stick out ~ *vi* 1: to thrust out from the surrounding surface or context (a handkerchief protruding from his breast pocket) — *pro-tru-sible* \-'trū-sə-bəl\ *adj*

pro-tru-sion \('prō-'trū-zhən\ *n* [L *protrusio*, pp. of *protrudere*]: the act of protruding: the state of being protruded 2: something (as a part or excrescence) that protrudes *syn* see *PROJECT*

pro-tru-sive \-'trū-siv, -'ziv\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: thrusting forward 2: PROMINENT, PROTRUDING (as a jaw) 3: OBTRUSIVE, PUSHING (as a manner) — *pro-tru-sive-ly* *adv* — *pro-tru-sive-ness* *n*

pro-tu-ber-ance \('trū-b(ə)-rən(ə)s\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being protuberant 2: something that is protuberant *syn* see *PROJECTION*

pro-tu-ber-ant \-'b(ə)-rənt\ *adj* [LL *protuberant*, *protuberant* pp. of *protuberare* to bulge out, fr. L *pro-* forward + *tuber* swelling] 1: thrusting out from a surrounding or adjacent surface often as a rounded mass: PROMINENT 2: forcing itself into consciousness: OBTRUSIVE — *pro-tu-ber-ant-ly* *adv*

proud \('praʊd\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *prūd*, prob. fr. OF *prud*, *prud*, capable, good, valiant, fr. LL *prode* advantage, advantage, back-formation fr. L *prodesse* to be advantageous, fr. *pro-* for, in favor + *esse* to be — more at *PRO-*, *IS*] 1: feeling or showing pride: as *a*: having or displaying excessive self-esteem: much pleased: EXULTANT *c*: having proper self-respect 2: marked by stateliness: MAGNIFICENT *b*: giving reason for pride: GLORIOUS (the ~est moment in her life) 3: VIGOROUS, SPIRITUAL (a ~ steed) — *proud-ly* *adv*

syn PROUD, ARROGANT, HAUGHTY, LORDLY, INSOLENT, OVERBEARING, SUPERB, DISDAINFUL *shared meaning* element: showing feeling superiority toward others *ant* humble, ashamed

proud flesh *n*: an excessive growth of granulation tissue (as in an ulcer)

proud-ful \('praʊd-fəl\ *adj*, chiefly *dial*: marked by or full of pride

proud-heart-ed \-'hārt-əd\ *adj*: proud in spirit: HAUGHTY

prov *abbr* 1 province; provincial 2 provisional

Prov *abbr* Proverbs

prov-able \('prū-və-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being proved — *prov-ably* *adv*

pro-vas-cu-lar \('prō-'vas-kyə-lər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting procambium

prove \('prūv\ *vb* *proved*; *proven* or *proven* \-'prū-vən, -'prō-\ *proving* \-'prū-vīŋ\ [ME *proven*, fr. OF *prover*, fr. L *pro-* to test, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, honest, fr. *pro-* for + *-bus* (akin to OE *bēan* to be)] *vi* 1 *archaic*: EXPERIENCE (all the pleasures ~ Christopher Marlowe) 2 *a*: to try the quality of: try out (the exception ~s the rule) *b*: to try to obtain by an experiment or a standard; *esp*: to subject to a test

rebutal ● recess

re-buke \ri-'byük\ *vt* re-buked; re-buk-ing [ME *rebuken*, fr. ONF *rebuken*] 1. a: to criticize sharply: REPRIMAND b: to serve as a rebuke to 2: to turn back or keep down: CHECK *syn* see RE-PROVE — **re-buker** *n*

rebutal *n*: an expression of strong disapproval: REPRIMAND

re-bus \rē-'bəs\ *n* [L. *by* things, abl. pl. of *res* thing — more at REAL]: a representation of words or syllables by pictures of objects or by symbols whose names resemble the intended words or syllables in sound; also: a riddle made up of such pictures or symbols



rebus

re-but \ri-'bət\ *vb* re-but-ted; re-but-ting [ME *rebuten*, fr. OF *reboter*, fr. *re-* + *boter* to butt — more at BUTT] *vt* 1: to drive or beat back: REPEL 2. a: to contradict or oppose by formal legal argument, plea, or countervailing proof b: to expose the falsity of: REFUTE ~ *vi* 1: to make or furnish an answer or counter proof *syn* see DISPROVE — **re-but-tal-ble** \rē-'bət-ə-bəl\ *adj*

re-but-tal \ri-'bət-əl\ *n*: the act of rebutting esp. in a legal suit; also: argument or proof that rebuts

re-but-ter \rē-'bət-ər\ *n* [AF *rebuter*, fr. OF *reboter* to rebut]: the answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder

rebutter *n*: something that rebuts: REFUTATION

rec *abbr* 1 receipt 2 record; recording 3 recreation

re-cal-ci-trance \ri-'kal-sə-'tran(t)s\ *n*: the state of being recalcitrant

re-cal-ci-tran-cy \rē-'kal-sə-'trən-sē\ *n*: RECALCITRANCE

re-cal-ci-trant \rē-'kal-sə-'trənt\ *adj* [LL *recalcitrant-*, *recalcitrans*, pp. of *recalcitrare* to be stubbornly disobedient, fr. L. *to* kick back, fr. *re-* + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calc-*, *calx* heel — more at CALK] 1: obstinately defiant of authority or restraint 2. a: difficult to handle or operate b: not responsive to treatment c: RESISTANT (this subject is ~ both to observation and to experiment — G. G. Simpson) *syn* see UNRULY *ant* amenable — **recalcitrant** *n*

re-cal-cu-late \rē-'kal-'kyə-'lāt\ *vi*: to calculate again esp. in order to discover the source of an error or formulate new conclusions — **re-cal-cu-la-tion** \rē-'kal-'kyə-'lā-shən\ *n*

re-cal-es-cence \rē-'ka-'les-'n(t)s\ *n* [L. *recallescere* to grow warm again, fr. *re-* + *callescere* to grow warm, incho. of *calere* to be warm — more at LEE]: an increase in temperature that occurs while cooling metal through a range of temperatures in which change in structure occurs

re-call \ri-'köl\ *vt* 1. a: to call back (was ~ed to active duty) b: to bring back to mind (his early years) c: to remind one of: RESEMBLE (a playwright who ~s the Elizabethan dramatists) 2: CANCEL, REVOKE 3: RESTORE, REVIVE *syn* see REMEMBER — **re-call-abil-ity** \rē-'köl-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **re-call-able** \rē-'köl-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-call-er** *n*

re-call \ri-'köl, 'rē-\ *n* 1: a call to return (a ~ of workers after a layoff) 2: the right or procedure by which an official may be removed by vote of the people 3: remembrance of what has been learned or experienced 4: the act of revoking 5: the return to a dealer of a product (as an automobile) specified as defective by the manufacturer so that the dealer may make repairs 6: the ability (as of an information retrieval system) to retrieve stored material

re-can-a-l-i-za-tion \rē-'kan-'l-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*: the process of reuniting an interrupted channel of a bodily tube (as a vas deferens) — **re-cant** \ri-'kənt\ *vb* [L. *recantare*, fr. *re-* + *cantare* to sing — more at CHANT] *vi* 1: to withdraw or repudiate (a statement or belief) formally and publicly 2: RENOUNCE 3: REVOKE ~ *vi*: to make an open confession of error *syn* see ABJURE — **re-can-ta-tion** \rē-'kan-'tā-shən\ *n*

re-cap \rē-'kəp\ *vi* re-capped; re-cap-ping: to cement, mold, and vulcanize a strip of camelback on the buffed and roughened surface of the tread of (a worn pneumatic tire) — **re-cap-pa-ble** \rē-'kəp-ə-bəl\ *adj*

re-cap \rē-'kəp\ *n*: a recapped tire

re-cap \rē-'kəp, ri-'\ *vi* re-capped; re-cap-ping [by shortening]: RECAPITULATE

re-cap \rē-'kəp\ *n*: RECAPITULATION

re-cap-i-tal-i-za-tion \rē-'kap-'at-'l-ə-'zā-shən, -'kap-'t-l-\ *n*: a revision of the capital structure of a corporation

re-cap-i-tal-ize \rē-'kap-'at-'l-iz, -'kap-'t-l-\ *vi*: to change the capital structure of

re-cap-i-tu-late \rē-'ka-'pich-ə-'lāt\ *vi* lat-ed; lat-ing [LL *recapitulatus*, pp. of *recapitulare* to restate by heads, sum up, fr. L. *re-* + *capitulum* division of a book]: to repeat the principal points or stages of: SUMMARIZE

re-cap-i-tu-la-tion \rē-'ka-'pich-ə-'lā-shən\ *n* 1: a concise summary 2: the hypothetical occurrence in an individual organism's development of successive stages resembling the series of ancestral types from which it has descended so that the ontogeny of the individual is a recapitulation of the phylogeny of its group 3: the third section of a sonata form

re-capture \rē-'kəp-cher\ *n* 1. a: the act of retaking b: an instance of being retaken 2: the retaking of a prize or goods under international law 3: a government seizure under law of earnings or profits beyond a fixed amount

recapture *vi* 1. a: to capture again b: to experience again (by no effort of the imagination could she ~ the ecstasy — Ellen Glasgow) 2: to take (as a portion of earnings or profits above a fixed amount) by law or through negotiations under law

re-cast \rē-'kast\ *vi* -cast; -cast-ing: to cast again (~ a gun) (~ a play); also: REMODEL, REFASHION (~ his political image to fit the times) — **re-cast** \rē-'kast, ('rē-\ *n*

reced *abbr* received

re-cede \ri-'sēd\ *vi* re-ced-ed; re-ced-ing [L. *recedere* to go back, fr. *re-* + *cedere* to go — more at CEDE] 1. a: to move back or away: WITHDRAW b: to slant backward 2: to grow less or smaller: DIMINISH *syn* RECEDE, RETREAT, RETROGRADE, RETRACT, BACK *shared meaning element*: to move backward *ant* proceed, advance

re-cede \rē-'sēd\ *vi* [re- + *cede*]: to cede back to a former possessor

re-ceipt \ri-'sēt\ *n* [ME *receite*, fr. ONF, fr. ML *recepta*, prob. fr. L. neut. pl. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] 1: RECIPE 2. a: obs: RECEPTACLE b: archaic: a revenue office 3: the act or process of receiving 4: something received — usu. used in pl. 6: a: proving acknowledging the receiving of goods or money

receipt *vi* 1: to give a receipt for or acknowledge the receipt of 2: to mark as paid

re-ceive-able \ri-'sē-və-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being received 2: subject to call for payment (notes ~)

re-ceive-ables \rē-'sē-və-bəlz\ *n* pl: amounts of money receivable

re-ceive \ri-'sēv\ *vb* re-ceived; re-ceiving [ME *recciven*, fr. ONF *reccivre*, fr. L. *recipere*, fr. *re-* + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] *vt* 1: to come into possession of: ACQUIRE (~ a gift) 2. a: to act as a receptacle or container for (the cistern ~s water from the roof) b: to assimilate through the mind or senses (~ new ideas) 3. a: to permit to enter: ADMIT b: WELCOME, GREET 4: to accept as authoritative or true: BELIEVE 5. a: to support the weight or pressure of: BEAR b: to take (a mark or impression) from the weight of something (some clay ~s clear impressions) c: ACQUIRE EXPERIENCE (received his early schooling at home) d: to suffer the hurt or injury of (received a broken nose) ~ *vi* 1: to be a recipient 2: to be at home to visitors (~s on Tuesdays) 3: to convert incoming radio waves into perceptible signals 4: to catch or gain possession of a kicked ball in football

syn RECEIVE, ACCEPT, ADMIT, TAKE *shared meaning element*: to permit to come into one's possession, presence, group, mind, or substance

Received Pronunciation *n*: the pronunciation of Received Standard

Received Standard *n*: the form of English spoken at the English public schools, at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and by many educated Englishmen elsewhere

re-ceiver \ri-'sē-var\ *n* 1: one that receives: as a: TREASURER, b: (1) a person appointed to hold in trust and administer property under litigation b: (2) a person appointed to wind up the affairs of a business involving a public interest or to manage a corporation during reorganization c: one that receives stolen goods: FENCE d: a vessel to receive and contain gases e: the portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus that converts the electric current or waves into visible or audible signals f: (1) CATCHER f: (2) a member of the offensive team in football eligible to catch a forward pass

receiver general *n*, *pl* receivers general: a public officer in charge of the treasury (as of Massachusetts)

re-ceiver-ship \ri-'sē-var-'ship\ *n* 1: the office or function of a receiver 2: the state of being in the hands of a receiver

receiving blanket *n*: a small lightweight blanket used to wrap an infant (as after bathing)

receiving end *n*: the position of being a recipient or esp. a victim — usu. used in the phrase *on the receiving end*

receiving line *n*: a group of people who stand in a line and individually welcome arriving guests (as at a wedding reception)

re-cen-cy \rē-'n-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being recent (the eagerness of the people for ~ in their news — F. L. Mott)

re-cen-sion \ri-'sen-'chən\ *n* [L. *recensio*, *recensio* enumeration, fr. *recensere* to review, fr. *re-* + *censere* to assess, tax] 1: a critical revision of a text 2: a text established by critical revision

re-cent \rē-'nt\ *adj* [MF or L. *recent-*, *recent-* akin to Gk *kainos* new] 1. a: of or relating to a time not long past b: having lately come into existence: NEW, FRESH 2. *cap*: of, relating to, or being the present or post-Pleistocene geologic epoch *syn* see MODERN — **re-cent-ness** *n*

re-cent-ly *adv*: during a recent period of time: LATELY

re-cep-ta-cle \ri-'sep-ti-kəl\ *n* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare* to receive, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] 1: one that receives and contains something: CONTAINER 2 [NL *receptaculum*, fr. L.] a: an intercellular cavity containing products of secretion b: the end of the flower stalk upon which the floral organs are borne c: a modified branch bearing sporangia in a cryptogamous plant 3: a mounted female electrical fitting that contains the live parts of the circuit

re-cep-tac-u-lum \rē-'sep-'tak-yə-'ləm\ *n*, *pl* -la \-lə\ [NL, fr. L.] 1: RECEPTACLE 2

re-cep-tion \ri-'sep-shən\ *n* [ME *reception*, fr. MF or L. MF *reception*, fr. L. *reception*, *receptio*, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*] 1: the act or action or an instance of receiving: as a: RECEIPT (the ~ of American capital) b: ADMISSION (his ~ into the church) c: RESPONSE, REACTION (the play met with a mixed ~) d: the receiving of a radio or television broadcast 2: a social gathering often for the purpose of extending a formal welcome

re-cep-tion-ist \ri-'sep-'tɪv\ *n*: one employed to greet callers

re-cep-tive \ri-'sep-tiv\ *adj* 1: able or inclined to receive; esp: open and responsive to ideas, impressions, or suggestions 2. a: of a sensory end organ: fit to receive and transmit stimuli b: SENSORY — **re-cep-tive-ly** *adv* — **re-cep-tive-ness** *n* — **re-cep-tiv-ity** \rē-'sep-'tiv-ə-tē, ri-\ *n*

re-cep-tor \ri-'sep-tər\ *n*: RECEIVER: as a: a cell or group of cells that receives stimuli: SENSE ORGAN b: a chemical group having a specific affinity for a particular antibody or a virus c: a cellular entity (as a beta-receptor or alpha-receptor) that is a postulated intermediary between a chemical agent (as a neurohumor) acting on nervous tissue and the physiological or pharmacological response

re-cess \rē-'ses, ri-\ *n* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recessus*, pp. of *recedere* to recede] 1: the action of receding: RECESSION 2: a hidden, secret, or secluded place 3. a: INDENTATION, CLEFT (a deep ~ in the hill) b: ALCOVE (a pleasant ~ lined with books) 4: a suspension of business or procedure often for rest or relaxation (children playing at ~) *syn* see PAUSE

recess *vi* 1: to put into a recess (~ed lighting) 2: to make a recess in 3: to interrupt for a recess ~ *vi*: to take a recess